management and State Govt. Out of the 72 such closed mills examined by the Nodal Agency only 17 were found liable. They have been advised to examine the cases of remaining closed mills and to expedite preparation of rehabilitation packages for viable mills. Non-viable mil s may have to close down permanently.

Export of Textiles to Singapore

1694. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when Government are exporting textiles to Singapore;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase the export of textiles in the coming years;

(c) if so, the total value of textiles exported to Singapore during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken to boost the export of textiles in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d) India has been exporting textiles to Singapore for the past several years. The total value of exports of ready-made garments and cotton textiles from India to Singapore during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Export (Rs. Crores)
1986	15.15
1987	29.34
1988	38.60

A statement indicating the steps taken to boost export of textiles is attached (See below). These measures are also applicable for exports to Singapore.

Statement

A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government in the recent past for giving a boost to the exports of textiles and garments. Some of the major decisions which contributed to the growth in exports are listed below:—

(i) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 118 machines for garments and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 108 of them enjoying concessional import duty. 32 machineries required for the woollen industry and 22 machineries required for the textile industry are also allowed to be imported at a concessional duty.

(ii) In order to encourage improvement in the quality of cotton yarn and fabrics, excise duty on Auto-Coners, Open end Rotor Spinning machines, Shuttleless looms of all types and Two for One Twister has been reduced from 15% to 5%.

(iii) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitating modernisation of textile industry.

(iv) A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings had been announced. The ceiling for the year 1989 has been fixed at 40 million kgs. for cotton yarn of counts upto 60s. There is no restriction on the export of cotton yarn above counts 60s.

(b) The Blanket Import Export Pass Book Scheme has been designed to give garment exporters the freedom and flexibility to import duty free the needed inputs quickly to meet the needs of fast changing fashion oriented industry which requires time bound execution of export orders. The issue of Blanket Import Export Pass Books for the

export of garments is subject to the certain conditions.

(vi) Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS. CCS on export of cotton yarn of all counts has been allowed at the rate of 8% from 29th August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabrics, flax yarn and natural silk has been raised. CCS on export of hair belting, blended yarn, worsted spun yarn and woollen felts has also recently been allowed. 5% additional CCS has been allowed on Textile and Garment items when exported to non-quota General Currency Area countries from 5-9-1988. 5% additional CCS has also been allowed on export of non-quota textile items to quota countries and garments including handlooms from 22.9-1988.

(vii) Air freight subsidy at the rate of 25% of the freight cost is allowed for export of garments to the Latin American countries.

(viii) A subsidy has been allowed on export of samples to non-quota GCA countries and of non-quota garments to quota countries within an overall limit of 1% of the total f.o.b. value of exports.

(ix) Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of ready-made garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used; at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sales.

(x) Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Advance Licensing Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme. The procedures under this Scheme have also been simplified.

(xi) In the new Import-Export Policy (1988-91), deemed export benefits have now been made available to all indigenous suppliers of all textiles against duty-free licences. This would encourage holders of duty-free licences (Advance Licences/Pass Book) to procure the required inputs from indigenous sources rather than spending the scarce foreign exchange. This is also expected to result in more value addition and better capacity utilisation of the indigenous producers.

(xii) The Intermediate Advance Licensing Scheme which was limited to only a few specific products has now been broadened to cover all textile items where two-stage operations can be undertaken jointly by two different manufacturing units as long as input- output norms and forward and backward linkages are established.

(xiii) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given. These units have now also been made eligibile for CCS and tax holidays for 5 years. They can also sell 25% of their products in the domestic markets and also used foreign brand names subject to certain conditions.

(xiv) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 4.5%.

(xv) Tax concession under Section 80 HHC for export profits has been enhanced so as to exempt 100% export profits from income tax.

(xvi) The agency commission has been increased and rules for blanket permission for foreign exchange have been substantially liberalised.

(xvii) The National Institute for Fashion Technology has been set up in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture.

(xviii) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-Seller-Meets, participation in fairs and exhibition and publicity.

Export of sports goods

1695. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exporting sports goods;

(b) if so, since when and the quantum of sports goods exported during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase the export of sports goods in the coming years; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to raise the export of sports goods and the target set for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) Exports of sports goods have been taking place from individual manufacturers and exporters. During the last three years the exports of sports goods have been as follows:

(Value in Rs. crores)

1985—86	1986—87	1987—88
27.90	28.37	30.50

(c) and (d) Among the measures taken by Government to increase the exports of sports goods include provision of input support through increasing the availability of raw materials and placing essential import items under O.G.L. A Process-cum-Product Development Centre has been set up at Meerut (U.P.) and a Design-cum-Development Centre at Jalandhar (Punjab). For the year 1988-89 an export target of Rs. 40 crores has been fixed.

औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिये ऋणों का प्रदान किया जाना

1696. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिये देश की विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1986-87 और 1987-88 के वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों को अलग-अलग ऋणों, अनुदानों और राज सहायता के रूप में कितनी कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त राशि में से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुवर्डो फेलेरियो) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही हैं और यथा उपलब्ध तथा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत अनुज्ञेय सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रुपए का मूल्य

1697. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों से विदेशी मुद्राओं अर्थात् येन, डच मार्क, पाउंड और डालर की तुलना में भारतीय मुद्रा अर्थात् रुपए का मूल्य निरंतर घटता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तीन वर्ष पूर्व इन विदेशी मुद्राओं की तुलना में रुपए का क्या मूल्य था;